

# MEN IN S. A. T. C. UNITS TO BE PAID, CLOTHED, FED, AND EDUCATED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

## TECHNOLOGY BUREAU DOES ACTIVE WORK

Institute Branch of American  
University Union Describes  
Its Activities in Letter to THE  
TECH

DINNER HELD AUGUST 18TH

The Technology Bureau of the American University Union in Paris has started a series of bi-weekly letters to THE TECH, of which the following, just received, is the first.

Technology Bureau of the American University Union,  
8 Rue Richelieu,  
Paris, France,  
August 1, 1918.

"Every week finds the influence and work of the Technology Bureau at the University Union growing to keep pace with the expansion of the American Forces in France and the growing number of Technology men who are arriving and registering either by personal calls at the Bureau or by mail upon their definite assignment to a post. The register in the office, instead of registering one or two names a day, is now showing six to eight, while on holidays such as the Fourth of July and the Fourteenth of July, which is the French National holiday, the numbers of men in town exceed all expectations. That the Technology Bureau is the center of Technology men in France, there can be no question.

"The last dinner proved to be the most successful of any yet held, with over 30 men in attendance, and others in town, who, although stopping in for a moment, were unable to stay. Major Dugald C. Jackson and his brother, also a major, were present as the speakers. The latter gave us a very interesting talk on his trip into Germany as an official representative of the State of Pennsyl-

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## MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE COMMITTEE, AUG. 22, 1918

The meeting was called to order by Ch. Brackett at 5.15.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The resignations of the following men were read and accepted, provisional to the appointment of a new man: E. R. Smoley as Ch. of the Finance Committee; G. Bliss as Ch. of the Military Affairs Committee; M. C. Balfour as Ch. of the Budget Committee and Treasurer of the Institute Committee.

It was moved, seconded and passed that there be established a calendar of future duties of the Institute Committee to be kept by the Secretary of the Institute Committee, for the purpose of running student affairs in a more regular manner.

It was moved, seconded and laid on the table that the motion to adjourn be made debatable in the Institute Committee meetings.

It was moved, seconded and passed that any publication failing to submit a report to the Advisory Committee on Publications, after being requested to do so by them, be suspended as a member of the Institute Committee, subject to the payment of a fine of \$10 (Ten) before being readmitted.

The meeting was adjourned at 5.55 p. m.

Messrs. Banks and Kimball were absent.

Respectfully submitted,  
GEORGE C. McCARTEN,  
Secretary.

No Partiality Will Be Shown  
College Students. Only those  
of Special Capability Will Re-  
main over Nine Months

## BARRACKS TO BE ERECTED

Word has been received from the Committee on Education that members of the S. A. T. C. will be subsistence by the Government, and will receive \$30 a month pay. Tuition and supplies will be furnished at the Government's expense. This provision has already been approved by the War Department.

The points in the new draft law to be stressed are:

1. That it now extends from 18 to 45 years.

2. That the programme means the calling out of all young men before the first of July next.

This will mean a radical change in the policy of the colleges, where men entered normally at nineteen years to stay for four years.

The men included under this provision are those who are doing satisfactory work in medicine, chemistry and engineering. Not everybody will be kept in college more than nine months. The plan as adopted intends to have those students who are physically fit and over eighteen years of age inducted into the Army voluntarily. A man so inducted is in the United States Army; he is just the same as a soldier in active duty. Being a soldier on active duty, he will receive the regular pay of \$30 a month, subsistence and quarters, army rations and instructions. However, he will be subject to military discipline. He cannot stay in college as long as he wishes; on the contrary, only as long as the War Department lets him.

The object of this new draft law is not to make college men a favorite class; it will not keep them out of trenches longer than similar men out of

college. If the average man of twenty years will be called out by the first of January next, the college boys will be called out at that time.

It is understood that men will be called with reference to their age, the eighteen-year-olds being called last. The eighteen-year-old men will probably stay until the first of July next; the nineteen-year-old men until the first of April; the twenty-year-old men the first of January, 1919.

What will happen to these men after that time will depend on the report of their standing from the President of the college and the Commanding Officer at the college. Final determination will be made by the authorities at Washington. Careful consideration will be given there with respect to the fitness of the men for particular kind of service. These reports will have tremendous importance in his future service in the Army.

I. If the report is colorless, he will be ordered into a Depot Brigade at some training camp such as Devens.

II. If the report is rather better, he will be sent to a non-commissioned officers' training school.

III. If the report is still better, he will be sent to an officers' training camp.

IV. If this report is exceptional, he will be kept in college longer than nine months and encouraged to complete a course in professional work.

The programmes in the college courses for engineers, doctors, and chemists will be intensified and all work will be speeded up. All colleges will be on an all-year basis with just short vacations. This new plan involves considerable changes in the college curriculum, so that, for instance, the normal six-year medical courses will be reduced to four years; engineering courses taking a little more than four years will be reduced to about three; and there will be special two and three-year courses for chemists, depending upon the nature of their work.

Only those men who are doing exceptionally good work in the above

mentioned branches of science will be kept in the colleges more than nine months. The number of men who will be so kept, longer than nine months, will depend upon the needs of the country and the needs of the service. If investigation shows that there will be a serious shortage of doctors, more than well be kept; likewise, if there is a serious shortage of any of the branches of engineering, men in such work will be kept over.

Individual merit will determine the term of a man's stay. Generally speaking, the plan implies utilizing the machinery of the colleges to sort out, select and train men for officers in the Army. There will be a preliminary training.

The men will have no expenses. This will have a tremendous influence on the colleges. Previously men selected the college to which they went with reference to the financial expenditure which it would involve. He will now select the best college regardless of expense with the result that the better colleges may be swamped. As a result, they will have to make reasonable tests for selection; say, for example, of 2000 out of 3000 applicants. This plan gives the men the opportunity, not the right, to enter the college they wish. This does not mean that the college will abolish their old system of entrance examinations.

The question arises will this system be limited to certain colleges. The answer is that practically all of the better colleges will have an S. A. T. C. There are two tests required. These will be based on entrance requirements, curriculum, and the number of students.

The colleges will still be open to men not enlisted in the S. A. T. C., but their courses will not be given in all colleges, and will be secondary to those of the men enlisted.

The Institute will erect barracks for her men, and have them under strict military discipline.

Arrangements have not been made for men who will be called out before September 1st, but it is reasonable to expect that this matter will be quickly settled.

## TECHNOLOGY GRADUATE HEADS SUMMER COURSE

C. E. A. Winslow '98, Now Professor of Public Health at Yale  
Gives Intensive Summer  
Course in Industrial Hygiene

TECH'S EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, '96-'98

An intensive course in Industrial Hygiene is being given at Technology in the Department of Biology and Public Health this month by Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University. Professor Winslow is an Institute graduate, Class of 1898, and is at present Professor of Public Health in the Yale Medical School and Consultant in Industrial Hygiene to the United States Public Health Service.

It was at the instigation of Professor William T. Sedgwick, head of the Institute's Department of Biology and Public Health, that Professor Winslow consented to deliver a specially prepared series of lectures, accompanied by class room work, on hygienic problems which confront the officials of modern manufacturing plants.

Professor Winslow deals, in this special course, with the problems of industrial accidents, industrial poisonings, industrial tuberculosis, industrial fatigue, the ventilation and lighting, and general sanitation of industrial plants; the organization of efforts for the protection of the health of the development of the maximum efficiency of the worker. The

(Continued on page 3)

## GERMANS DICTATE LETTERS OF U. S. PRISONERS OF WAR

Col. Churchill, chief of the military intelligence branch of the General Staff, directs the attention of American editors to recently published letters from American prisoners of war in German camps in which the prisoners speak of the excellence of the food and general treatment of the prisoners.

An officer of the military intelligence branch, who spent two years of the war in Germany, reports that there are certain rules laid down for all prisoners in letter writing. The price they pay for the transmission of their letters is that they must state that they are well treated, also that the food is good and that they are contented. The letters of the prisoners are carefully censored at the camp, and any statements made contrary to the rules laid down for letter writing simply means destruction of the letter.

It is therefore concluded that any information coming from American prisoners in Germany is absolutely unreliable and should not be published in American newspapers or magazines as in any way authentic.

It is urged that all editors give the above very earnest consideration in handling prisoners' letters that may reach them in any way whatever.

## FREQUENT COMPLAINTS OVER RADIO GUARDS AT HARVARD

For some time residents of Cambridge have been complaining of the attitude of some of the naval guards on duty at Harvard College and the radio school.

Matters came to a head today when a well-known Cambridge and Boston man who had sought permission to enter one of the dormitory buildings on business was assaulted, cursed and summarily ejected after having been admitted at the gate.

## WAR BROUGHT TO INSTITUTE; TECHNOLOGY IS IN DANGER

"Did you hear about the shells that were fired at Technology by a German submarine this morning?" was the greeting extended to many of the Institute students last Tuesday morning as they came to the first classes of the day. The report of the terrific bombardment of four inch shells soon spread until, if all should be believed, Technology would now be reduced to a mass of ruins.

After the secession of the firing, which must have taken place very early in the morning, one of the shells was found unexploded on the shore of the Charles River, on the Boston side, showing the evident inaccuracy of the Boche's aim. It was about twelve inches long, weighed about forty pounds and was of the regular four-inch caliber. The scare occasioned by the bombardment and finding of the shell, threatened for a time to demoralize the complete Boston Police Force; but, after State Chemist Wedger had examined it, he assured all that it was in no immediate danger of exploding.

Mr. Wedger declared that the projectile was of an obsolete type. It was filled with black powder and could not explode unless it came in contact with fire. The theory advanced is that it is some relic and the owner, not liking to have such an article in his possession, dumped it overboard.

## PLAN OF S. A. T. C.

Chief of Staff of National Committee Gives Report

The following statement has been issued by the Chief of Staff of the National Committee on Education and Special Training:

A plan has been approved for the organization of a Student Army Training Corps in the educational institutions of the country to train men as officers and technical experts in the Army. The plan for the Student Army Training Corps, as altered to conform to the plans of the War Department for lowering the draft age, will utilize the plant, equipment and organization of the colleges to maintain a reservoir of officer material for training, from which it will be possible to meet the enlarged needs of the various branches of the service.

**Length of Training Period**  
The length of time during which men will be trained in the colleges will depend upon the needs of the service. As fast as one group of trained men is drawn from the colleges into the service, their places will be taken by a new quota obtained by voluntary induction or through the draft. In this way the educational facilities of the country will be used to maintain a constant supply of men who are trained to meet the needs of the Army.

Under the regulations provided for the Student Army Training Corps, selected

(Continued on page 3)

## LITTLE '85 IS HONORED

Receives Appointment To Advisory Chemistry Committee

Arthur D. Little, a graduate of Technology in the Chemical Course with the Class of 1885, has recently been appointed a member of the advisory committee of the fall convention of the American Chemical Society, which is to be held soon. The convention will be attended by many prominent chemists of the country and it will bring to light some of the marvelous results of recent research. Many engineers and experts who hold important positions in the advance of the chemical industry will be speakers at the various industrial conferences. The proceedings will develop matters of timely interest to the public as well as to the assembled delegates.

The advisory committee of the exposition is composed of Charles H. Herty, chairman; Raymond F. Bacon, L. H. Baekeland, Ellwood Hendrick, Henry B. Faber, Bernard C. Hesse, A. D. Little '85, W. H. Nichols, R. P. Perry, H. C. Parmelee, G. W. Thompson, F. J. Tone, T. B. Wagner and M. C. Whitaker. Charles F. Roth and F. W. Payne are the managers. Dr. Bacon of this committee is new head of the Chemical Warfare Section of the National Army and a member of General Pershing's staff. The exposition is a war-time necessity. Regarding it as such, each exhibitor is planning his exhibit so that

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The Editor-in-Chief is always responsible for the opinions expressed in the editorial columns, and the Managing Editor for the matter which appears in the news columns.

## IN CHARGE THIS ISSUE

Henry L. R. Kurth '21 ..... Night Editor

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918

## ARLO BATES

JUST as the resignation of Arlo Bates from the Institute in 1915, a year before we moved to a larger life in Cambridge, was almost a symbol of a chapter-ending in our history, so his death last week at the age of sixty-eight seems to mark (to some of us at least) the finish of a volume in the history of Boston literature and culture. As a poor youth fresh from Bowdoin he came to Boston resolved to share its literary heritage, to become a recognized author. In that he succeeded. He became a prolific, popular and well-known Boston literary figure. He wrote poetry, novels, essays, he edited one or two of the famous old Boston newspapers, and at length in 1893 became the head of the English department of the old Institute. There for over a score of years he bent his unusual abilities as writer, editor, thinker, controversialist to the task of giving Technology men a knowledge of how to think clearly, write correctly, and read with understanding and appreciation the best in the English literature of the past. To the success of his labors the Institute graduates of those twenty-three years can bear the best witness, are the best testimony.

He chose to retire before the Institute sought its present quarters, because, one imagines, he saw his lifework done. He saw the Institute inviting radical changes, the better to adapt itself to the service of an age whose philosophy, literature and springs of action he deeply distrusted. It was not a shallow and facile distrust, but one rock-bedded on a life-long devotion to that spirit in letters and scholarship which his own training and practice so beautifully and wholeheartedly exemplified. Knowing him, a younger man might believe he knew something of that famous Boston of the seventies and eighties when for the last time, probably, in American history Boston deserved its traditional reputation as a leader in culture. Of that culture and reputation Arlo Bates was a part, a not inconsiderable part. Of that culture and reputation he saw the rapid senescence and the imminent oblivion. The thronging younger generations at the Institute knew not the Pariahs of whose defence and exaltation he gave lifelong the best of his powers as a writer and strength as a teacher. And everywhere he saw rising Pariahs to whose politics, philosophies, and aesthetics he could give only the stoutest and most honest dissent.

Whether or not Arlo Bates misjudged the temper of today, we do not know. But of this we are sure. The things he stood for were pure, honest, beautiful, of good repute, haloed with the best traditions of the centuries. Above all he loved clear thinking, and he knew that great thinking comes largely, perhaps mainly, from great literature. In placing the emphasis of his teaching on the literature which has stood the question of time and the buffet of opinion he was fundamentally right and sound and wise. And the headlong, eager, "practical" youth of today to whom great literature is a useless tombstone marking the grave of a dead and deservedly forgotten past may go a long way and fare a good deal worse than their elders who as undergraduates learned the method of right thinking and the meaning of good literature from Arlo Bates.

ROBERT E. ROGERS.

## —M—I—T—

Let us hope that placing President MacLaurin at the head of the military work in the colleges will so stimulate work here that Technology will become famous as a training school of all around men in both mind and body.

## PERSONALS

H. D. Rawson, who was graduated from the Institute with the Class of 1896, Course IV, has recently been commissioned a major in the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps, and is now stationed at Washington, D. C.

Charles W. Drew, Jr. '19, Course XV who recently returned to the Institute to complete his course, after having obtained a furlough from duty in the Marine Corps in which he had previously enlisted, has had his furlough revoked and has been ordered to report to the Officers' Training Camp at Quantico immediately.

Myron Harry Lee, in the Sanitary Engineering Course with the Class of 1920 is now in the United States Naval Reserve Force and is attending the Engineers' School being held at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. Prior to his enlistment, Lee was working with the Technology contingent at the Hog Island Shipyard.

Hollon C. Spaulding '87, Course II, formerly manager of the Advertising Department of the Society for Electric Development of New York, is now a captain in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army. He has been assigned to a post at Halifax, Nova Scotia where he was made Port Quartermaster. Captain Spaulding's address is Box 375, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Sergeant Paul F. Nichols, Sanitary Corps, U. S. Army, who has been stationed here at Technology on a bacteriological investigation in the Department of Biology and Public Health, has received his commission as Second Lieutenant in the Food Division of the Sanitary Corps, and is to report at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, to a course of training in the Medical Officers' Training Camp there. Lieutenant Nichols was a graduate student in the Department of Biology and Public Health in 1916-1917, following which he accepted a position as Assistant Health Officer at Summit, New Jersey. In this position he entered the service, and was subsequently assigned for duty at the Institute under Major S. C. Prescott '94, Food Division Sanitary Corps.



**BROWN UNIVERSITY**—The advisory and executive committee at Brown University has voted to open a campaign for funds to support the policy of aggressive adaptation of war needs which has been adopted by the university. A committee of three is to be named to secure subscriptions.

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA**—The University of Pennsylvania expedition to the hitherto unknown Indian tribes in the mountains between Venezuela and Colombia has returned, having accomplished its purpose in a much shorter time than was believed possible. This was due largely to the assistance of the Venezuelan Government, according to Theodore De Booy, curator of the University Museum, who was in charge of the expedition. No white man had ever before entered the mountains. The many Indian tribes with which he came in contact Mr. De Booy reported belong to the Macoa family, but whether they are Carib or Arawak could not be determined until he has made a philological study of the material gathered. The tribes, according to Mr. De Booy, are in constant warfare with each other and keep their trails hidden. They live on the mountain heights in a land of perpetual mist, and although within ten degrees of the equator, it is extremely cold, especially at night. Mr. De Booy brought back abundant ethnological records.

**TEXAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE**—A press despatch from College City, Texas, announces that a class of weather observers has been trained for service in the Army who are to be sent to France, where the members will report on general weather and atmospheric conditions as an aid in planning artillery, gas, air-plane and various other attacks. Three hundred or more students have completed the intensive course of instruction at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and experts who have had them in charge say that the class is now capable of determining the state of the weather for a distance of twelve

miles above the earth. Announcement is made at the college that the War Department intends to train 1,000 men at that institution, which is the only school of general meteorology in the country. This arrangement will necessitate two more courses in shifts of 333 students each because of the limited facilities which exist. Only those who are college men are regarded as fitted to take up the work. The first class includes professors, mineralogists, engineers and other technical experts. Dr. Oliver L. Eassig, of the United States Weather Bureau and Johns Hopkins University is chief instructor.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Department of Biology and Public Health, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, August 28th, 1918.

To the Editor of THE TECH:—

The accompanying tribute to Professor Arlo Bates comes from the well known novelist Miss Alice Brown of Boston, and as the testimony of a fellow craftsman as well as a friend is unusually important, no one could wish for anything better.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. T. SEDGWICK.

The following is the clipping from the Boston Herald:

## ARLO BATES

To the Editor of the Herald:

The friends of Arlo Bates, those who really knew him, cannot bring themselves, in this first moment of his going, to dwell on his attainment and standing as a man of letters. Their overwhelming thought is of their own loss, in that he was so kind, so brave, so simply true. He had a cynic speech, but a heart generous to the last degree. He was a patriot, and never hesitated, from the first, in consigning traitors to the pit where they belong. In a world where he was a somewhat homesick visitor, he kept the old-fashioned code that makes a man a gentleman.

Boston, Aug. 25. ALICE BROWN.

Cambridge, Mass., August 22nd, 1918.

To the Editor of THE TECH:—

Dear Sir: You will remember that the dedication of Technique 1919 was "accorded to those sons of Technology who in serving their country have honored their Alma Mater." It is the desire of the Technique Board to do even more. I have therefore decided to appropriate its profits of four hundred dollars for the purchase of bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan. These bonds are to be held by the Bureau of Technology as the initial contribution to a fund for the erection of a monument in the Great Court of the Institute to honor those Technology men who have so willingly given their services and their lives for the cause of humanity.

Sincerely,

(Signed) D. Osear De L. Mayer.

(Ed-in-Ch., Technique 1919).

## U. S. ARMY OFFICERS CLAIM RECORD SAFE AIR TRAINING

A statement issued by the war department recently sets up the claim that a new minimum record for losses sustained in training flights has been established in American aviation training camps.

"The United States Army," says the announcement, "has established in the air service training schools a new minimum record for losses sustained in the training flights. The figures relating to the safeguarding of cadets of the new army training for duty overseas as pilots and observers are now on a par with if not actually lower than the percentage figures of this nation's allies and are believed to be much under the figures of the central powers."

"United States schools, in attaining the present rating, have proceeded on the theory that three out of four deaths in flying at the front have been due to lack of judgment and that but one man out of four has been killed in action. Further, that if a cadet was given all of his instruction in the flying schools in the United States he would put all of his air training out of mind when he finally reached the front and concentrate entirely on fighting. Because of the fact that he had been perfectly trained as a 'stunt' flyer, it is held, he would be the more able to pick up his fighting tactics quickly."

"Official records show that from Sept. 1, 1917, to and including July 20, 1918, the losses sustained in the actual flying training of United States air forces in this country by American units total 155, which for each hour of actual flying training was .000305.

"In other words, the average in round number is one man killed for every 3300 hours of flying in the United States, which is proven by available official statistics to be a new world's record for safety in training air men in war time."

"Official figures authorized by the division of military aeronautics from Sept. 1, 1917, to July 20, 1918, inclusive, show the following fatalities in actual flying training sustained by the United States aviation forces in the United States.

Officers, 74; cadets, 65; enlisted men, nine; civilian instructors, seven. Total, 155.

## NEW AGE LIMIT ANNOUNCED FOR U. S. MERCHANT MARINE

New age limits for men entering the merchant marine through the recruiting service of the United States Shipping Board were announced recently by Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the board.

From now on adventurous youths from eighteen to twenty, inclusive, will be accepted as sailors, cooks, and stewards on all American vessels making mercantile voyages, if they first pass through the training course provided by the Shipping Board on its fleet of training ships. Men between thirty-two and thirty-five, inclusive, will also be accepted in the same way for these three ratings.

## Age Limit for Firemen

Hitherto all the 3,000 men a month accepted for training by the Shipping Board and subsequent service in merchant crews have been within the present draft-age limits of twenty-one to thirty-one, but in order to draw more lightly on men available for military duty under the present draft regulations the board hereafter will accept men of draft age only for training as officers or firemen. The age limit for officers in much wider, however, being 19 to 35, inclusive, and only men who have spent two years at sea will be accepted for training.

The new age limits for firemen are twenty-one to thirty-one. Firemen who have fired six months on boilers of fifteen pounds pressure will be given special training as oilers and water tenders.

## COLLEGE STUDENTS TRAINED AS MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS

The Medical Department of the Army, through the National Research Council, will shortly issue an appeal to American colleges and universities urging them to alter their curriculum so that third and fourth year students may receive special training which will enable them to qualify as officers and for other work in the Medical Department.

## Sent to All Colleges

The appeal will be sent to all the principal colleges and universities in the country, but as it is realized that important institutions may not for various reasons receive the appeal, the request is made that all directing heads of such institutions write to either Dr. Richard M. Pearce, of the National Research Council, Washington, or to the Division of Laboratories, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, for details of the proposed plan.

These colleges will render valuable assistance to the Government by offering these special courses to their students who will enter the Army when they become of age, or in the event that they volunteer before that time. The students desired are those who are taking the various scientific courses. The course proposed by the Medical Department should appeal to men who are specializing in biology, zoology, plant pathology, and in industrial and agricultural bacteriology.

## Arranging the Courses

In a number of institutions the necessary courses can be arranged by a simple modification of the already existing course in bacteriology with added emphasis on special subjects of value to the Army.

After completing such courses arrangements for enlistment can be made through the Surgeon General's Office if the applicant is under draft age, and if of draft age he can be inducted into the service and assigned where his special training will be of value.

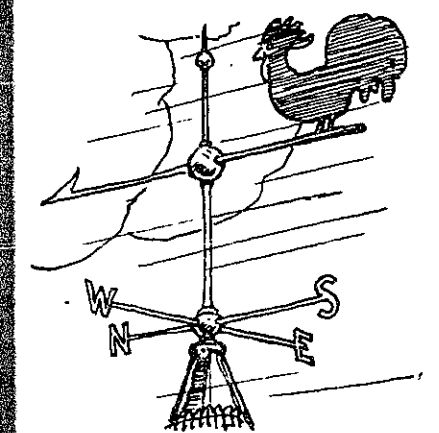
## Plan Already Tested

This plan has already been tested in two colleges and the success attained has led the Medical Department to apply it to as many colleges as possible. From one such institution every man taking the modified course was admitted directly into the Army and went to one of the training schools, where a portion of them will later qualify for commissions in the Sanitary Corps. Others have qualified for positions at field or mobile laboratory units and as assistants in base and evacuation hospitals.

Every time you stick a Thrift or War Savings Stamp on your card you are mailing money to yourself to be received later with interest. Cashing these stamps is going to be better than "getting money from home," for with the money comes the reminder that you contributed to the great victory which then will have been completely won.



Which Way  
Is The Wind  
Blowing at  
Technology ??



IS THE OFFICIAL  
WEATHERVANE  
OF THE ALUMNI  
OF TECHNOLOGY.  
IT GETS WIND OF  
HAPPENINGS  
"OVER THERE."  
IT WILL TELL  
YOU WHEN YOUR  
CLASSMATE  
DOWNED HIS FIRST  
BOCHE FLIER.  
SEND A  
DOLLAR AND A  
HALF FOR  
SIX MONTHS'  
SUBSCRIPTION.

### A. D. LITTLE '85 HONORED

(Continued from Page 1)

it will be of greatest benefit to the country through the men who visit all of whom are bent upon a serious purpose—that of producing war materials in large quantities, and constantly increasing this production till the war has been won by the United States and its allies.

Papers covering practically every phase of chemistry will be presented by leading experts in each branch. Pressing chemical problems concerning many of the chief articles of domestic and foreign commerce will be taken up during the convention. It is expected that these discussions will have an important bearing on the future manufacture of materials that have been scarce and high-priced ever since the curtailment of American commerce with Germany and other European countries. While hundreds of factories have sprung up in various parts of the country, it is pointed out by experts that there is a lack of preparation to meet new conditions, which are bound to follow the war.

### ALUMNUS HEADS SUMMER COURSE

(Continued from Page 1)

great increase in munition making and the chemical industries in general has created critical problems by the introduction of new and dangerous ingredients. In addition, problems have been made more acute by the replacement of men by women in any fields; and recent studies in British and American munition factories have made it clear that proper adjustment of work hours and rest periods may exert a far-reaching influence upon factory output.

We are entering, according to Professor Winslow, upon a period in which the expert design and operation of the lifeless machine will be supplemented by an equally thorough study of the living machine and the physiological and psychological factor which govern its functioning. Trained men and women are greatly needed to aid in the development of this essential branch of industrial service in the war emergency.

Professor Winslow will be remembered by the undergraduates of Technology as having given such an enlightening and interesting lecture to English classes last term on the Russia of the past, present, and future. He has an extensive knowledge of Russian conditions, having been a member of the Red Cross Commission which visited that country a short time ago.

Although he is no longer directly connected with Technology, Professor Winslow still maintains an ardent interest in all Institute affairs, and is as active in the doings of the undergraduate body as he was in the olden days when he aided in the founding of traditions and the making of Technology's history as Editor-in-Chief of THE TECH from 1896 to 1898.

### PLAN OF S. A. T. C.

(Continued from Page 1)

young men who are physically fit for military service, who are 18 years of age or over, and who have had a grammar school education, may voluntarily be inducted into the Army and enter upon a course of special training. Those who have had a grammar school education, but no more, will ordinarily enter special training detachments to be trained along mechanical lines of military value. These detachments will become a part of the Student Army Training Corps, and young men who prove in the course of their mechanical training that they are officer material may be transferred to a unit in one of the colleges to be prepared to enter a central officers' training camp.

#### Training for Officers

Young men who have had at least a high school education will be allowed to enter the colleges for more advanced training as officers and as technical experts of various kinds, according to their experience and abilities. Those men who show promise under this training will be kept in college until qualified to enter central officers' training camps or to go directly into the service as technical experts. Those who do not will be sent either to noncommissioned officers' schools or to the nearest depot brigade, or in case they show special technical or mechanical ability, to the detachments where men are trained for such work.

Arrangements will be made for transferring from the depot brigades to units of the Student Army Training Corps men whose ratings in the cantonments indicate them to be officer material, but not yet ready to enter central officers' training camps. Every effort will be made to give every young man who enters the service under this plan oppor-

tunity for the training best suited to his natural ability and references, in order to enable him to serve the country in the most efficient way.

### UNIVERSITY UNION NEWS

(Continued from page 1)

vania, on some special work, just before the outbreak of the war; and gave us all a good insight into the working of the German mind among the scientific and educated classes. Bill Short presided at the piano, rattling off American ragtime and Technology songs, while, every now and then between courses, some alumnus with a touch of gray in his hair or a slightly more than a suspicion of baldness would recall a line or two from 'That Little Old Brown Book that Getty Wrote' and then there would have to be an encore.

The dinner was held on the evening of the 13th of July and the following day was the big parade in Paris of representatives of the Allied armies. After a group of French mounted police and the company of French Cavalry heading the line, the American troops were the first in line of march with a full band. The sight and enthusiasm that greeted the boys as they came down the boulevard Malesherbes, playing 'Over There,' was something that no one who saw the parade will ever forget. It was not only the Americans who received such an ovation but every one of the different nationalities. Regardless of the enthusiasm showered on all the others, the French people even went one better when the blue clad Poilus came in sight.

That afternoon there was a reception at the Union given by the staff to the French Homes Committee who have taken such an interest in the Union and opened their homes to the American boys. Many Technology men dropped in for a social half hour and enjoyed the ice cream and pastry, which the hotel management had furnished for the special occasion, in spite of the fact that it was defenda.

Monday night the University men got together and tendered a dinner to M. Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States. Many notable guests were present, among them the Hon. Wm. G. Sharpe, American Ambassador to France, who in his talk, although brief, was to the point and stated that the spirit the Americans have shown, from the men at the front to those behind the lines, was one which expressed their regard for what France has done and is an indication of what America is willing to do. Mr. Nettleton, the head of the Union, in calling on Mr. Tardieu, made a very neat speech and presented the university men of America to M. Tardieu.

As for local news of Technology men, Bob Allen '16, who was in charge of the Technology Bureau before Mr. Gibb's arrival, has graduated from the French Artillery School at Fontainebleau and is now an aspirant with the troops at the front, and was in the bid allied counter attack delivered between Soissons and Rheims. Dave Garb, whom many will remember as instructor in English at the 'Stute, is now at the same school and will complete the course in September. Although well over draft age he has been over on this side in the ambulance service and as a Red Cross man for a long time, but did not satisfy him as he wanted more active service.

Joe Guppy '18 was in over the week end, having just come back from taking part in the push and came out of the scrap with but four men left in his platoon. Wm. Dodge '15 is in one of the Paris hospitals from shrapnel wounds and yesterday sat up for the first time. D. B. Baker '15 was also in the offensive and is now at Bordeaux hospital from shrapnel wounds.

Fred H. Cook '00 registered in the other day. A large number of men from the Third Training Camp in the States have just been here getting equipment. These include A. G. MacAlister '16, Herbert W. Barrett '18, Osmond S. True '20, Wm. B. Hunter '17.

Rafeal Alfaro '16 now has his double service stripe and has just been sent to the engineers school for a try at a commission. Roswell F. Barrett '14 is here in France in charge of Aeronautic work for the Navy, which is a comparatively new branch.

Registrants from July 16 include J. C. Wooten '18, Leonard Besley '17, Tristram Campbell '18, Elbert Greeve '10, John M. DeBell '17, D. R. Dixon '14, Neal Tortelotte '17, Edwin Jenckes '10, H. L. Wood '17, F. R. Whelton '21, who has the Croix de Guerre; L. T. Hill '17, S. M. Schmidt '11, J. A. Aaron '11, C. W. Loomis '16, B. A. Adams '08, R. B. Haynes '13, Guy Hill '06, J. M. Erving '19, R. J. McLoughlin '17, W. J. Beadle '17, C. T. Barnard '17, J. A. Lunn '17, Nelson Stone '15, J. V. T. Spaulding '13, L. G. Mack '16, J. G. MacDougall '16 and Wm. Sprague '16.

At the American Artillery School George Petit '16, George Cole '16, Ed. Kaula '16, Martin '18 and about eight others expect to receive their commissions in a few days. These men were part of the third training camp contingent from Technology.

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#### THE AMERICAN IDEA

The President's Flag Day Speech, With Evidence of Germany's plans. 32 pages.  
The War Message and the Facts Behind it. 32 pages.  
The Nation in Arms. 16 pages.  
Why We Fight Germany. War, Labor and Peace.

#### THE GERMAN IDEA

Conquest and Kultur. 160 pages.  
German War Practices, and German Critics.  
The German War Code.

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TOO FEW BLAST FURNACES TO SUPPLY  
PIG IRON FOR GREAT WAR PROGRAMME

The serious condition confronting the finishing steel mills is now engaging the attention of the Government. At present mills are limited in output because of inability to obtain unminished steel. This traces back to the lack of enough blast furnaces to furnish pig iron for all the war programme. Estimates of the amount of steel required for war purposes and commercial activities which it is important to maintain continue to increase. The steel trade was rather startled a month ago by the statement of the War Industries Board that 20,000,000 net tons of finished rolled steel would be required for the present half-year. Recently, however, the board held a conference with the Fuel Administration and announced that its requirements were 22,000,000 tons of steel and that, as five tons of coal were required for one ton of steel, the Fuel Administration should provide 110,000,000 tons of bituminous coal.

As that represents one-third of the present rate of output, the Fuel Administration was given a greater task than the steel industry. The War Industries Board also has announced an estimate of 20,000,000 tons as the probable requirements in the first half of the new year. In the past the best production ever made in a half-year was 16,500,000 tons. Better now can be done, but not 22,000,000 tons. An active canvass is in process to determine the time and effort that would be involved in increasing the iron and steel output by new construction. A decision eventually will be rendered by the War Industries Board and the other Government departments interested as to whether such new construction should be undertaken. By the end of the year the finishing capacity will be increased by 1,000,000 tons of new plate capacity and further shell-steel requirements of about the same amount, alone.

With new steel mill capacity under way, and none in blast-furnace capacity, the problem is to find the raw iron and steel. At present many lines are operating at 50 to 70 per cent of capacity, to enable steel to be diverted to the tin-plate, structural and steel-plate mills. In pig iron the prompt needs of Great Britain, France and Italy are being filled only with the greatest difficulty. The slight increase in the production of Connellsville coke in the past few weeks, and the almost continuous increase in the production of by-product coke, make it probable that coke for additional blast furnaces could be provided without difficulty. The matter of iron ore presents scarcely any difficulty.

## Ships and Cars Absorb Steel

Plates and structural material are going forward in great quantities, but ship yards and car shops apparently are keeping abreast with mill production. The American Bridge Company has been ordered to proceed with the fabrication of the first buildings for the Neville Island gun plant, involving 20,000 tons of steel. It is not unlikely that construction will be spread over three years. For air nitrate plants at Cincinnati and Toledo, 20,000 tons of steel building work will be needed. The distribution of the 10,000 cars for the American Expeditionary Forces is as follows: American Car & Foundry Company, 2400; Standard Car Company, 1900; Haskell & Baker Car Company, 1800; Pressed Steel Car Company, 1500; Pullman Company, 1500; Standard Car Construction Company, 400 tank cars; Liberty Car Company, 250; St. Louis Car Company, 250.

Careful inspection of all fabricating shops at work for the Hog Island and Submarine Boat yards will be inaugurated so that no shortages of steel or other difficulties will impede the progress of the work. Attention has been directed to the rate at which ships are to be built by the request of C. M. Schwab, director general of shipbuilding, that the allotment of plates for such work be increased to 70,000 tons for three months. The board has agreed to allot any plates that might be released by other departments paring their estimates. The 50,000 tons a week now being shipped would represent steel vessel construction at the rate of 12,000,000 tons a year or 1,000,000 tons a month. Yet steel ship completions in July amounted to only 217,000 tons while launchings amounted to 433,000 tons. It becomes apparent that a much heavier rate of shipbuilding is expected.

It is also clear that the steel industry has kept much in advance of shipbuilding, as to furnishing the necessary material. Production of sheared and universal plates in July by the Carnegie Steel Company was 122,979 tons, as compared with 116,417 tons for June and 125,480 tons for May, the record month in the history of the company. With the completion of improvements being made at Homestead in the way of additional heating furnaces and shearing capacity, which probably will be in operation by the first of next year, the Carnegie Company will increase its output about 10,000 tons per month.

## Tin Plate for Essential Wants

Tin-plate manufacturers contend that, despite published reports of a 30 per cent shortage, they are producing sufficient tin plate for all essential wants. Production of tin plate in July approximated 3,000,000 base boxes, which exceeds all previous records for that month. Food requirements are being met from month to month and, if the steel supply holds out, the tin-plate mills will be able to take care of other important lines of consumption when the food crops are out of the way.

Production of sheets has decreased further and probably is not now over 55 per cent of capacity. There is little prospect that the supply of sheet bars will increase materially and the most rigid regulation of the distribution of the limited sheet output is regarded as imperative. Tonnages of sheet bars are being located with a view to bringing about a more nearly uniform production. To save transportation and expedite shipments, a plan has been adopted by which sheet bars are shipped from producing mills to the nearest consuming plants.

Production of tubular goods has been curtailed. A moderately heavy distribution of pipe will be made to jobbers this month, in accordance with the permission given by the War Industries Board. This will give users an opportunity to sort up their sizes to some extent. The situation as to wrought pipe for domestic use has not been settled and jobbers are trying to get a decision from Washington. A jobber just returned from Washington says he finds authorities there willing to accept the interpretation that such pipe intended for sanitary purposes in houses building for use of working men in congested manufacturing districts may be regarded as essential.

## Greater Steel Rail Production

Increase in production is reported by some steel rail mills. The steel distribution committee of the American Iron & Steel Institute has allocated 200,000 gross tons of rails to several steel companies for shipment to the American Expeditionary Forces in France at the rate of 40,000 tons a month. The United States Steel Corporation takes the largest part, 126,800 tons, the remainder being divided as follows: Bethlehem Steel Company, 25,200 tons; Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, 16,000 tons; Lackawanna Steel Company, 16,000 tons; Cambria Steel Company, 16,000 tons. Either Bessemer or open-hearth steel may be furnished. The price on rails, to be fixed, will apply to the order. The Japanese government is seeking early delivery on 38,000 locomotive and car tires.

Pig iron is in demand from all sources. The policy that many merchant furnaces have pursued in the past two or three weeks of selling pig iron in a limited way for delivery in the first half of next year is not approved at Washington. Director J. L. Replogle is writing foundries which are seeking to buy for next year that he cannot instruct furnaces to take orders for that delivery. Current sales for nearby deliveries are almost all the result of allocations. The allocations are not altogether as heavy as they were, but very considerable demands are in prospect for Great Britain, France and Italy. The majority of furnaces find that it will take practically until the end of the year to clear their order books, even though the specific sales for the second half of the year represented but a small tonnage.

Consumers of pig iron in increasing numbers are shifting from non-essential to essential production. They are accordingly getting allocations when previously they were unable to do so. Production of pig iron during July was at the rate of about 40,700,000 gross tons a year, compared with 40,800,000 in June and 40,900,000 in May. The summer decrease usually has been much larger than this year's. More furnaces are in blast and much heavier production is to be expected when the hot weather is over. A rate close to 43,000,000 tons probably will be attained in October. The output of steel ingots has increased slightly in most plants, but these summer losses will be made up. Production as a whole is much better than was expected six months ago.

## More By-Product Coke Ovens

By-product coke production continues to increase at a very satisfactory rate, although all work on by-product ovens has been retarded for more than a year by scarcity of labor and materials. The production at the Clairton plant of the Carnegie Steel Company has increased to such an extent that the requirements of all three furnaces are being supplied, representing about 10,000 net tons of coke a month. This is the output of the first battery of 128 ovens. The second battery will get into operation in from 30 to 60 days; the next three probably before the end of the year. Six additional batteries are expected to be completed in 1919. Clairton

will have a by-product coking plant approximately twice as large as any other in the world, the largest at present being the one at Gary, Ind.

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company is just putting into operation one-half of its 204-oven addition. The National Tube Company's 208-oven plant at Lorain is operating half its ovens, the other half to be completed in September. The American Steel and Wire Company's plant at Cleveland, 180 ovens, which made its first coke in May, is now in full operation. Many other by-product plants are in course of construction, several having been contracted for within the past three months some of them being financed by the Government. By-product coke is now being produced at the rate of 27,000,000 net tons a year. Not one-half as much was made in any year prior to 1915. Less than one-fourth as much was made nine years ago.

The tense steel conditions have developed a number of new users of hot-rolled strip steel. They formerly used blue annealed sheets and cut them to size. Some use has been made of strips to take care of the increased demand for light plate and blue annealed sheets where narrow gages are required. The demand for such material, it is explained by the strip mills, could be satisfied to a much greater degree if buyers would take advantage of the facilities of strip mills whenever widths under 16 inches are required. This would relieve the pressure from sheet and light plate mills and place the business in directions where capacity is not over-taxed. At the same time it would insure greater accuracy in both widths and gages.

In this particular field, too, no priority orders are necessary where Government order number is given, or where it is accompanied by an affidavit that it is for war work. For France 44,000 tons of shell billets measuring 145 mm. on the diagonal are wanted, mostly in the first quarter of next year, with about one-quarter of the total in December. The Japanese Government is desirous of getting 33,000 steel tires and a large lot of axles, but it is expected that arrangements will have to be made at Washington and the usual release effected before the mills will consider the business.

## Famine in Semi-Finished Steel

Semi-finished steel continues to be a famine article. The steel mills would be willing to buy either billets or ingots in the open market, but practically no tonnage may be had. Some mills are producing regularly an excess of ingots or billets over what they finish themselves, but all such tonnage has been allocated. Much unfinished steel is moved from one point to another, so as to put it through finishing mills whose product is most essential. There are cases in which this extra movement adds a cost of \$5 to \$8 a ton.

In the past two or three weeks distribution of sheet bars by the mills has not enabled the sheet mills to maintain an average operation of 60 per cent. All hopes of their reaching the per cent rate, to which the Department of Steel Supply recently requested them to restrict themselves, have been abandoned. The danger now is that it will be necessary to restrict the sheet bar supply still further, but there is little question whether after the campaign season the tin-plate mills will still give the 100 per cent supply that they have been receiving.

Odd lots of shell discard steel are occasionally to be picked up, but great bulk of this material is being rolled for the War Department and other war activities, as many thin products are needed for the war work that can be made from this steel. A large maker of bars has had all tonnage commandeered until November on a new shell-order order, while 30 tons for gas bombs are in the market. For the making of hull rivets, 12,500 tons of 4 by 4-inch billets, it is understood have been allotted to the Alan W. Iron & Steel Company. The shortage has restricted cold rolled strip mills to 70 per cent and shafting mills to per cent of capacity.

## GENERAL CROWDER DEFINES SERVICE OF ARMY AND NAVY

Maj. Roger Walcott recently made public the following letter received from Provost Marshal-General Crowder: "The words, 'persons in the militia and naval service of the United States' shall be construed as including all officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the regular army reserve, officers' reserve corps and the enlisted reserve corps; all officers and enlisted men of the navy, the marine corps, the coast guard; all officers and enlisted men of the naval militia, naval reserve force, marine corps reserve, national naval volunteers recognized by the navy department; all officers of the public health service commissioned under authority of the act of Jan. 4, 1918; and any of the personnel of the light house service and of the coast and geodetic survey transferred by the President to the service and jurisdiction of the war department or of the navy department."

"Officers and enlisted men of the national guard and national guard reserve not drafted into the military service of the United States shall not be regarded as in the military service of the United States, although their organization may have been recognized by the militia bureau, unless and until such organizations have been specially designated orders from the war department to be drafted into the military service of the United States."

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VII MEN ABOUT LEPROSY

Dr. Proctor, medical officer of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities gave an extremely interesting and unusual talk Thursday morning to the students in the special course in Public Health Laboratory Methods on Leprosy. Leprosy is on the increase in this country and in Massachusetts, and will continue so because of our increasing trade relations with the West Indies and the Philippines. The annexation of Porto Rico has some influence on the prevalence here of this still incurable disease. The disease spreads in some unknown manner; it does not seem to be hereditary, and scientists, as yet, have never succeeded in inoculating it either in animals or human beings. This disease has no respect for class or individuals, as is exemplified by the fact that one of our own foreign students in the Department of Chemistry who was of the highest social standing in his own country was stricken with the disease less than a year ago.

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